

## EL PASO HERALD

Established April, 1881. The El Paso Herald includes also, by absorption and succession, The Daily News, The Telegraph, The Tribune, The Graphic, The Sun, The Advertiser, The Independent, The Journal, The Republican, The Bulletin.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWSP. PUBLISHERS' ASSOC.  
Entered at the El Paso Postoffice for Transmission at Second Class Rates.

Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

Business Office ..... Bell 1115 Auto 1113  
Editorial Rooms ..... 2030 2030  
Society Reporter ..... 1019  
Advertising Department ..... 116

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Daily Herald, per month, \$10; per year, \$110. Weekly Herald, per year, \$2.  
The Daily Herald is delivered by carriers in El Paso, East El Paso, Fort Bliss and Towne, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, at 60 cents a month.  
A subscriber desiring the address on his paper changed will please state in his communication both the old and the new address.

COMPLAINTS.  
Subscribers failing to get The Herald promptly should call at the office or telephone No. 115 before 6:30 p. m. All complaints will receive prompt attention.

GUARANTEED CIRCULATION.  
The Herald bases all advertising contracts on a guarantee of more than twice the circulation of any other El Paso, Arizona, New Mexico or West Texas paper.  
Daily average 10,000 copies.

THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN ADVERTISERS has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figure of circulation guaranteed.

HERALD TRAVELING AGENTS.  
Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should beware of impostors and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he is legally authorized to receive it.

Keno. Drive It Out  
“K ENO.” It is a dangerous game.

Clerks from El Paso stores, employees of eight railways, young men of all classes, and well women, high and low, nightly pursue the phantom of that magic word, “KENO.”

Recently, since the entrance of race track gambling in the commercial and social turmoil of the sister cities, “keno,” what is it? What does it mean? It is being probed by business and professional men of both Juarez and El Paso. The merchants of El Paso have cried out against it. Now, Juarez residents are up in arms against the game.

It is well that such a stand has been taken. El Paso can afford to fight any gambling institution. El Paso has had the experience—it has been a costly one—with gambling, and knows.

We can be as stuck up as Big Springs. We've got an automobile fire engine now.

If the statehood senators are in earnest, they can force the bill through in a short time. They announce their intention of blocking everything else until the bill is passed. At last the territories are coming into their own.

Saloons and Crime  
THE Antisaloons League of Texas is producing some arguments in favor of prohibition that are rather startling in their vividness.

One of these makes a comparison of the murders in the communities where the saloons prevail and in the dry communities. El Paso plays a prominent part in this showing. The argument appeals to the voters to recognize “their duty to their brothers,” and asks, “Are you responsible for your brother's blood, when, by voting for liquor, you help to increase crime?”

Then the statement goes on to show the truth of the argument and declares that the big saloon counties of Texas are Bexar, Harris, Tarrant, Dallas, Galveston, El Paso, McLennan, Bowie, Falls, Brazos, Angeline and Montgomery, having but one-sixth of the total population of the state (800,000), according to the last at-torney general's report (1907-8) had 331 murders, or nearly one-third of all the murders in the state, or twice their proportionate share.

The strongest and most representative prohibition counties of the state, it is declared, are Grayson, Ellis, Hill, Lamar, Hunt, Fannin, Smith, Johnson, Kaufman, Denton, Hopkins, Parker and Collin. These counties, with one-sixth of the population of Texas, furnish but 71 of the murders, which is but one-fifteenth of the whole, or but little more than one-half of their proportionate share.

“Thus this group of saloon counties has five times as many murders, population considered, as the group of prohibition counties,” the argument declares. This is really worth thinking about.

That sounds sort of fishy, the story that J. P. Morgan is getting the auto manufacturers into a combine. As a general thing, J. P. Morgan does not think he “auto trust” anybody.

If you have not yet volunteered to help make the count of noses in El Paso, do it now. Be patriotic and help El Paso to show every face she has on Uncle Sam's big book.

Enforcing the Law  
JUDGE MURFF, of Louisiana, ought to be given a testimonial of some sort. The law abiding citizens of his state ought to give him a loving cup, and, when he is no more, a lasting marble monument should be his.

Judge Murff is the first to enforce the law in all its majesty and strength against the saloon man. Other judges have imposed fines against the violators of the liquor regulations, but only small ones. Too many officers of the law have been too lenient with such violators. The lawless saloon element and their brother in crime, the bootlegger, in the local option districts, need some severe lessons in the matter of law enforcement. A few judges like this Louisiana judge, and a few more penitentiary sentences, and it will not be necessary for the brewers' associations and the citizens' committees to organize to see that the law is enforced—the saloon men will obey the law.

This organization of the brewers, parenthetically speaking, is quite a joke anyhow. They have the remedy, to a large extent, in their own hands. If they would refuse to sell to irresponsible lawbreakers, or to furnish them licenses, as they do with many, there would be less breaking of the law. Any man, no matter what his reputation, in most cases, on the barest pretext of a showing that money is to be made, can get some brewery to back him in the saloon business. And to pay the brewery's share and make more money for himself, he will resort to the lowest practices.

It is time the brewers called a halt, but they can do it in more ways than hiring lawyers to prosecute violators. Still, the public should be glad that the brewers are willing to go that far. In every instance in El Paso, and it is the same in most other cities—the majority, anyhow—where the citizens have had the law enforced against saloon men and gamblers, they had to employ counsel to do it. This was necessary to close gambling, and it was necessary to enforce the Sunday closing law, although we had public officials, holding office under oath that they would see that the law was obeyed.

Officers who enforce the law, especially laws of this character—for when the saloon laws are rigorously enforced, the officers get at the bottom of the cause of almost all crime—are men in whom a community, state and nation should take pride. Therefore, the judge in Louisiana and the prosecuting officers who made it possible for him to enter a penitentiary sentence against a bootlegger, by producing the convincing evidence, deserve all possible consideration.

El Paso has too many billboards. Other cities are regulating the nuisance. Why can't El Paso do something?

Nowhere in the country has fruit a finer flavor than that grown in the El Paso valley—but where can you find a climate so fine to grow it in? “There's a reason.”

One of the shortest official obituaries on record is the following from the Beaumont Journal: “J. D. Campbell, editor today. C. A. Ridley, editor tomorrow.”

The fact that the federal prison at Atlanta is a fine sort of a building is no consolation to poor Morse, its latest millionaire occupant. Its restraining influences are just the same as if it were less pretentious.

UNCLE WALT'S  
Denatured Poem

I F I COULD WRITE one noble song, I heard the poet cry, an anthem clear and bold and strong, too grandly pure to die, I would not care for worldly state—but that's a futile hope; I have to write a hundredweight of rhymes on Jimson's soap. Could I, the sad musician said, produce one living strain, to haunt the world when I am dead, my soul would know no pain; to have men say the harp was struck by one great master hand! But I must quit—it's just my luck—the bass drum in the band. And thus it is and always was since Time took up its path, poor foolish man rears up and paws the air in idle wrath. We think it vain for higher things to work, and plan, and try; unless we have some hand-made wings we know we cannot fly; and that is why we seldom soar much higher than the grass; we write cheap odes or make a roar on instruments of brass.

Copyright, 1905, by George Matthews A. name. Oak Mason

Lobbying For Laws;  
The Whip Of the House

Washington, D. C., March 19.—Lobbying in Washington has been reduced to a science. The paid boosters of certain legislation go to the capitol impressed by the fact that the game is as old as congress itself and that they must needs put forth their best efforts if they hope to win over doubtful members. With one exception lobbyists are diplomats, good fellows and liberal entertainers. The exception is the Indian.

When the Indian leaves the reserve and comes to Washington in favor of a particular piece of legislation or to make demands upon the department of the interior he does not bring along any of his tribal diplomacy, if there is any. He comes, sits around until he gets what he wants and then goes back home.

When a tribe of Indians feel that they are not being justly treated by the government officials they get up a purse and select their ambassadors to Washington. The purse is usually sufficiently liberal to permit the representatives to enjoy themselves while in the home of the Great White Father. The methods of the Indians were recently illustrated.

Two big braves of the Omaha tribe, of Nebraska, appeared at the committee room of senator Burkett.

“Where Burkett?” asked one of the braves.

“Over in the senate,” replied Burkett's secretary. “He'll be here in an hour.”

“Ugh! Walk.”

“Over in the senate,” replied Burkett's secretary. “He'll be here in an hour.”

“Ugh! Walk.”

“Over in the senate,” replied Burkett's secretary. “He'll be here in an hour.”

“Ugh! Walk.”

“Over in the senate,” replied Burkett's secretary. “He'll be here in an hour.”

“Ugh! Walk.”

“Over in the senate,” replied Burkett's secretary. “He'll be here in an hour.”

“Ugh! Walk.”

“Over in the senate,” replied Burkett's secretary. “He'll be here in an hour.”

“Ugh! Walk.”

“Over in the senate,” replied Burkett's secretary. “He'll be here in an hour.”

“Ugh! Walk.”

“Over in the senate,” replied Burkett's secretary. “He'll be here in an hour.”

“Ugh! Walk.”

“Over in the senate,” replied Burkett's secretary. “He'll be here in an hour.”

“Ugh! Walk.”

“Over in the senate,” replied Burkett's secretary. “He'll be here in an hour.”

“Ugh! Walk.”

“Over in the senate,” replied Burkett's secretary. “He'll be here in an hour.”

“Ugh! Walk.”

## Some Drug Trade Secrets

To Be Technical, Some Not Generally Known  
Pharmaceutical Facts.

LIVELY interest is being shown in the forthcoming decennial revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia. The doctors, the druggists, the pharmaceutical associations, the government—in short every one of the many interests that bear a close relation to drugs from the time they are in their raw state until they pass down the throat of the patient—are all taking much interest in the revision. Even congress has had the matter brought before it through a bill which proposes that the Pharmacopoeia shall be made a property of the government, to be revised under its control. It is said that the drug manufacturers are in favor of such a law, but that all other interests are heartily against it.

The ninth decennial convention for revising the Pharmacopoeia will in a manner legislate for congress, since that body has said in the pure food law that the United States Pharmacopoeia and the United States Dispensary shall be the official standard of preparations under the pure food law. And here an interesting point has been raised.

One state has held in its highest courts that the official drug book at the time of the enactment of the law remains the official book. On the other hand, another state has held through its courts that the book in force at the hour of interpretation is to govern. So far as is known the federal courts have not passed upon the subject, but the matter is being acted on by the principle that the time of interpretation and not the time of enactment will serve to fix the standard.

Many Pharmacists in U. S.  
There are about 40,000 pharmacists in the United States, and they prepare about one million prescriptions every day in the year. The ordinary range of prescription writing takes in several thousand drugs and proprietary combinations. The highest number of substances resorted to in the important drugs is about 10,000, although there are 50,000 drugs and compounds known to the pharmaceutical world.

In a record of the preparation of 27,000 preparations it was found that 1777 different drugs were used, and that the average number in each prescription was 2.5. Opinions vary widely as to how many drugs a physician really needs to prescribe. Dr. Osler once said that a physician and a horse were nearly equal in the number of things that he knew. Of course he was using a hyperbole to drive home an argument against the excessive list of medical preparations. Some physicians think that a hundred drugs are sufficient to quell the whole gamut of human ills, while others complain that the Pharmacopoeia is not comprehensive enough when it contains only a thousand official preparations.

Preparing Drugs.  
The preparation of drugs constitutes one of the most interesting things in all human activity. The minute care that is required in the preparation of the heroic remedies grips the attention of the layman as firmly as the wonders of astronomy or geology. Drug manufacturers ransack the whole world for new ideas in healing materials. Medical science owes its use of strychnine, one of the most valuable of the heroic drugs, to the study of a polished arrow from Africa. In the preparation of this drug its strength must frequently be tested, and in this test a live frog is used. The standard is the amount it requires to kill a frog weighing a certain number of ounces. The hundredth-thousandth part of a grain will determine the issue between life and death for the frog.

Ergot is nothing more than a fungus growing on rye, and is gathered throughout the rye fields of Europe. The only known way to satisfactorily test the strength of ergot is a paint a rooster's comb with it. It makes a certain shade of black the preparation

Profit in Proprietary Remedies.  
That there is a vast profit in proprietary remedies is shown by the census figures. In a certain year it was found that the wholesale value of patent medicines was \$75,000,000, and that the cost of the materials entering into their manufacture was \$3,000,000—a gross profit of nearly 300 percent. The retail price was more than double this amount.

One of the strangest anomalies of the scientific world is the fact that while every physician who prescribes must be licensed after a rigorous examination, and every druggist who fills the prescription must undergo a like examination, the preparation of the drugs is left to the discretion of the manufacturer.

Area of Business.  
But the area of business is different to the professional field in almost every respect. There it is almost impossible to reach success by remaining in old grooves. You must switch your engine to new tracks and steer ahead with feet steady up. You must shape your course to every changing wind, adapt your methods to every exigency of environment and circumstance.

In business it is the men who are subtle-witted, who are fertile in expedients, who are constantly inventing new methods of buying and selling, who attract custom and outdistance competitors. Those who stick doggedly to old fashioned ways almost invariably go to the wall.

Slow and sure is a phrase not applicable to business life. The business man who is content to go slow and ignore new methods, is a stage coach in competition with the twentieth century limited.

So fierce is the competition at the present time in almost every line of endeavor that the man who wishes even to keep pace with modern progress must constantly keep his wits sharpened, and his brain alert, be ever ready with something new to attract and concentrate attention upon himself.

Individuality.  
Though a nation famous for invention to a great extent, we are imitators. The pioneer of a new path often finds himself crowded off, so many rush to follow in his footsteps. Markets become glutted and stagnation results. One man makes a happy hit, thousands imitate him, there is a stampede and then failure. Inventions are limited, names are copied.

Better something of your own thought than something of another's. If you feel the gad fly stinging you and must write, as the Greeks used to say, handle the subject your own way. Follow the Irishman's advice to a poor speaker—come out from behind your nose and speak in your natural voice. Whatever you say, write or do, stamp it with your individuality—grapple fearlessly with your own ideas, express your thoughts and do your work in your own way.

The Best Diploma.  
Don't mind who you are, be all important question is—what you are. You may be poor and humble, but the world's greatest have sprung from their ranks. It does not matter what college you have gone through, the question is how much of the college has gone through you.

The diploma is the book of acts. The world takes off its hat to the man who can bring things to pass. The world will not take a man on trust, he must make his mark before it will take him. Like the dervishes who replenished Aladdin's checkerboard, the public requires to be struck before it parts with its money.

If you are a professional man, you

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

By  
Frederic  
I. Haskin

amination, any man, without let or hindrance other than the limitations of his own means and ability, may go into the business of making and selling proprietary remedies and manufacturing drugs. He has the life and death of thousands of people in his hands, as improperly standardized drugs may result in the death of all who use them. In some cases, as in the antitoxin for rabies, the federal government has taken jurisdiction over the preparation, but in the great majority of cases the people have little to protect them except the reputation of the manufacturer.

Homeopathic Remedies.  
In the matter of biological preparations the Homeopathic pharmacopoeia makes use of a wider range of substances than the allopathic school. In the former one finds ambergris, taken from the intestines of the sperm whale, fresh fox liver, fox gall, dried fox lungs, crushed honey bees, bee sting poison, fresh cock roaches, spider webs and even fresh bedbugs. No data is at hand as to the manner of collecting the latter or the prices paid.

It is said that there are more than three million people seriously ill in the United States every day, of the year. One visit out of every three a doctor makes results in the giving of a prescription. It is stated that a physician in five possesses a copy of the United States Pharmacopoeia, although every prescription that he issues is supposed to be based on that work. Most doctors possess these books which give them the data without reference to the pharmacopoeia.

Several new medical preparations are being placed on the market every day. One big drug manufacturing concern spends a quarter million dollars a year on its laboratory. Here trained scientists are trying to evolve new things for the good of humanity. One man has spent years in trying to make a perfect germicide. Another spends years in experiments with pneumonia serum. While physicians have made many of the valuable discoveries in the realms of medicine, the majority of these have recently come from the laboratories of drug manufacturers.

LETTERS  
To the  
HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will not be published where such a request is made.)

PUZZLING DOGS AND PROFANE MEN  
Editor of El Paso Herald:

Appropos of the dog muzzling question,